

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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EXPANDING TRADE TIES WITH BRITAIN VIEWED

AU061044 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Petur Bochukov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in London: "The Principles of Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] "In my opinion trade and politics are two major, closely allied factors that shape relations between states. Politics must help trade, while trade, in turn, must contribute to the strengthening of understanding and mutual confidence. No one loses anything from this. On the contrary, everyone gains. Since my work is business, and business can develop only under conditions of stability and mutual confidence, I am greatly interested in the improvement of the general atmosphere of relations between East and West, and in particular, relations between our two countries," Richard Pice, director of the International Shoe Agency, stated in response to my question about the significance of political and economic relations among states belonging to the two opposed social systems.

In 1984 the International Shoe Agency, which operates under Mr. Pice's management, imported footwear from Bulgaria which was well received on the British market. I asked him his opinion about Bulgarian shoes, and cooperation with his Bulgarian business partners in particular. "We are satisfied," he said. "The quality is good. Problems have always been solved on time. However, I can only say that we are still in the "honeymoon" period. Let us see how things look in a few years, and then we will be able to say more..." To my question about the future prospects of his business relations with Bulgaria, Mr. Pice answered: "I am an optimist and I believe that these relations will develop in the future."

Other representatives of British business circles who have trade relations with Bulgaria have similar opinions and their views are close to those expressed by Mr Pice. This is, however, a realistic reflection of the clearly defined trend of revival and further development in Bulgarian-British trade and economic relations. A review of the period since 1955, when the first bilateral trade agreement was signed between our two countries, shows that, despite various obstacles and difficulties, despite the lack of tradition in Bulgarian-British trade, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation, these relations mark a positive development, reflecting the objective needs of both countries and revealing at the same time Bulgaria's increased opportunities of producing goods that are up to contemporary standards. The changing structure of our exports to Britain also speaks for this fact in recent years and the same applies to the use of more contemporary forms of cooperation.

How can we describe the real dimensions of this development and the opportunities of expanding our mutually advantageous bilateral relations? These questions I addressed to Maurice Assa, head of the trade-economic service department at the Bulgarian Embassy in London. Kindly answering my questions he stated: "I am glad to say that this great market in which so much competition exists and which is very selective as regards the quality of goods, is receiving an increasing amount of our light industry and machine-building industry products. Bulgaria's enhanced prestige is, as it were, breaking the ice of the British firms' restraint, making them seek better and more promising forms of cooperation on a long-term basis, and not merely a simple exchange of goods. Companies such as Perkins Diesel Motors, Rank Xerox, the ICI chemical corporation, and others are cooperating with our country as a production-sharing partner. Bilateral talks are in progress today for joint activities in the chemical industry, electronics, telecommunications systems, in the brewery industry, and in other fields.

"We have signed general agreements with corporations such as Shell, John Brown, and Cadbury-Schweppes for scientific-technical cooperation. As you can see, a positive basis is being built for the further development of our bilateral relations on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage."

Even a cursory glance at Bulgarian-British cooperation in the scientific and technical sectors reveals a development similar to that existing in the trade sphere. Thus, for example, in 1984, 30 young Bulgarian scientists specialized in world renowned scientific research centers such as Imperial College, Cambridge and Manchester Universities, and others. A scientific exchange agreement has been signed between the Royal Society and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. We should also point out the fact that scientific cooperation is no longer a one-way street. At the moment Bulgarian and British scientific institutions are jointly working on four mutual research papers; Bulgarian licenses have been purchased and applied in the British metallurgical and textile industry. Annual seminars of scientists from both countries are taking place on problems of energy, transportation, robotics, agriculture, and so forth.

This development of trade and scientific-technical relations between Great Britain and Bulgaria reflects an objective, bilateral need. It is in the interests of both peoples, in the interest of international understanding, or as Mr. Richard Pice put it -- everyone gains from it. This is precisely the determining factor in future developments.

#### CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN FEBRUARY

AU051623 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 5 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sr Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba will pay an official and friendly visit to this country in the first half of February 1985.

#### KUBADINSKI CHAIRS NATIONAL PEACE, SOLIDARITY FUND

AU041126 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] One year has elapsed since the establishment of the National Peace and Solidarity Fund. This period unequivocally confirmed the fact that the fund has a profound meaning and represents a splendid opportunity for individual citizens, workers collectives, and public organizations to make their contribution to the struggle for peace.

On this occasion a session of the fund's administrative council was held in Sofia yesterday, chaired by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who is also chairman of the Administrative Council of the Peace and Solidarity Fund.

A nationwide movement has been organized in support of the lofty goals of the fund, the establishment of which represents a significant Bulgarian initiative and a specific contribution of our country to the struggle for peace in the world.

Georgi Petkov, secretary of the Fatherland Front National Council, who is also secretary of the Administrative Council of the National Fund for Peace and Solidarity, briefed the audience on the activities of the fund in 1984 and stressed the aforementioned facts.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski pointed out in his statement that the one-year activities of the fund have produced positive results reflecting the lofty political consciousness of our people, as well as their internationalism and international solidarity. The contributions represent a material value, but their value is even greater when they are made in the full awareness that they represent a contribution to the struggle for peace and for the bright future of our planet.

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

AU311756 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu:

On the occasion of your birthday, I extend to you most cordial greetings and wishes for best health, happiness, and new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in fraternal Romania.

I wish to again express my belief that the fruitful talks I held with you last month, during the official visit of friendship to the SR of Romania of the Bulgarian party and state delegation, will make a contribution to further developing friendship and the multifaceted cooperation between our peoples, parties, and countries.

I believe that Bulgarian-Romanian relations will further expand and deepen in the interest of the Bulgarian and Romanian people, the cause of the unity of the socialist community, and the cause of peace and socialism.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

HUSAK ADDRESSES PACEM IN TERRIS CLERGYMEN

LD052021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] At Prague Castle today the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, received the delegation of participants in the third statewide congress of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic clergy. In the delegation were: the Bishop of Olomouc, Joseph (?Vrana); the bishop of Banska Bystrica Jozef Feranec; Vicar Capitulars Josef Hendrich, Karel Jonas, Josef Kavale, Ludvik Horky, Stefan Onderko, and Zoltan Belak; Frantisek Vymetal, chairman of the federal committee of the Association of Catholic Clergy, dean of the Cyril and Methodius religious faculty in Litomeric, and vicar general of the Olomouc Diocese; Vaclav Javurek, chairman of the Czech Central Committee of the Czech Association of Catholic Clergy, and dean capitular; Jan Zabak, chairman of the Slovakia Central Committee, dean of Trnava; and other officials of the association.

Present at the reception were: Matej Lucan, deputy premier of the federal government; ministers of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic Milan Klusak and Miroslav Valeki Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President; and Vladimir Janku, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs of the Czechoslovak Government.

Frantisek Vymetal, chairman of the federal committee of the Association of Catholic Clergy, informed the President, Gustav Husak, of the results of the congress and presented him with the letter of greeting which was unanimously adopted earlier by the participants of the congress.

Bishop Jozef Feranec, chairman of the groups of ordinarys of the Slovak Socialist Republic, praised the humanistic base of the domestic and foreign policy of the Czechoslovak socialist state and conveyed to the president of the Republic the sincere thanks of the believers and their clergy for the state's care of the people's welfare and their peaceful future. He emphasized the church's awareness of its joint responsibility for the education of believers, for active participation in building our homeland, and in efforts to preserve the holy gift of peace.

Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, in his reply highly praised the course and results of the Third statewide Congress of the Association of Catholic Clergy. The association is demonstrating a responsible approach to the tasks of the present.

The activity of the association also harmoniously links devotion to the church with loyalty to the Czechoslovak peoples and their state. The association therefore rightly has a stable place in the life of our society, and society highly appreciates the association's patriotic attitudes and noble activity for peace and will continue to give the association its full support.

Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out further that our citizens, regardless of their world view and religious conviction, are united in their support of the program of the National Front and that they work together for its implementation. Also, the majority of the Roman Catholic clergy appreciate -- and correctly -- that in our country they can work in a socially just society which ensures the necessary social and material conditions for their activity, too. Therefore -- like the overwhelming majority of believers -- they adopt, understand, and support the policy of the National Front. The Association of the Catholic Clergy makes a significant contribution to these constructive relations with its activity.

Comrade Husak also stressed the great importance of the participation of believers, of the Association of the Catholic Clergy, and of all churches in the deeply humanistic work to avert the threat of war and maintain peace.

He praised the support they give to Czechoslovakia's peaceful foreign policy, the USSR's peace proposals, and the peace proposals of the other socialist countries, as well as other peace initiatives which come from various groups of the world general public including the Christian group. In this connection he pointed to the importance of the World Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly that will take place in Prague this July. Comrade Husak went on to speak about relations between our socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church. We wish that they were good and stable. A lasting base for this is the policy of our socialist state which, in keeping with the constitution and the laws, guarantees freedom of religious belief, the practice of religious acts, and the religious activities of the churches.

Some reactionary groups abroad, however, are trying to make political use of religion against socialism. This sharply contradicts the interests of society and the believers themselves, who want to live and work in peace as good citizens of our state. Therefore, similar attempts to make ill-use of religious feelings have no hope of success in our country.

Comrade Husak emphasized that it is necessary for certain political, social, and other prerequisites to be established between the state and the Roman Catholic Church, and also other churches, before relations can develop positively. We also approach further talks with the Vatican with the hope of achieving agreement in spite of the complicated nature of the issues to be discussed.

In conclusion, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak wished the members of the Catholic Clergy Association Pacem in Terris success in further fulfilling the noble aims they set for themselves at the Third Congress.

In a productive discussion Bishop (?Josef) Vrana and a number of other members of the delegation took the floor. They spoke in particular about the activities of the Association of the Catholic Clergy, about the creation of positive relations between state and church, and about the active participation of the clergy and believers in the fight for peace.

#### CPCZ DELEGATION TO PCF CONGRESS ARRIVES IN PARIS

LD052358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ led by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Paris today for the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of France. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by representatives of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. The Congress will begin tomorrow morning in the workers' suburb of Paris, Saint-Ouen.

HONECKER READS REPORT AT SED SECRETARIAT MEETING

LD012230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Feb (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Secretariat held discussions with the first secretaries of the SED Kreis Executive Committees in Berlin today. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave a paper on "The Tasks of the SED in Preparation for the 11th Party Congress."

Members and candidate members of the Politburo Horst Dohls, secretary of the Central Committee; Herbert Haeber, secretary of the Central Committee; Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the Central Committee; Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee; Konrad Naumann, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee; Guenter Schabowski, chief editor of the central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND; Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee; Inge Lange, secretary of the Central Committee, and Werner Walde, first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk Executive Committee first secretaries of the bezirk executives committees, Central Committee department chiefs, and other leading functionaries of the party and mass organizations were present.

The meeting was called to discuss the tasks to be resolved in the domestic and foreign policy spheres in preparation for the 11th party congress, Erich Honecker said in introducing his paper. The 11th party congress, he continued, will be an outstanding event in the life of our people because it will mark the long-term path in the creation of the developed socialist society in the GDR. Even today it may be said that the preparations are greatly stimulating the initiative of the working class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and the other working people and their committed activity in all spheres.

The striving to build on the good results of the 35th year since the GDR's foundation, this particularly successful year in the history of our state, and to further enhance the well-being of the people through new efforts to realize the decisions of the 10th party congress, is impressively clear. In this, the mobilizing force of our proven course of the main task, with its unity of economic and social policy, is demonstrated. As a result, people repeatedly find that their creativity and diligence benefit them in turn. We are working and struggling for this. For us Communists it is always a vital task to continually realize this ultimate humanist goal, Erich Honecker said.

Erich Honecker went into great detail on the preservation of peace and the removal of the threat of war as the current most important task. The future of the peoples, their existence or nonexistence, depends on its solution. This is the key to understanding the historical significance of the joint Soviet-American declaration in Geneva in which the goal was set of holding negotiations soon to discuss the whole complex of questions involving nuclear and space weapons in order to free the world from nuclear weapons.

It is obvious that the solution of these questions as a result of the new approach to the total complex of issues cannot take place overnight. However, the will is positive on both sides to deal with the problems of nuclear space weapons as well as long- and medium-range weapons in close proximity to one another, thereby making it possible to reduce the vast nuclear arsenal to a lower and lower level until the complete, general destruction of nuclear weapons.

Those who counted on being able to disrupt the military-strategic balance by stationing new U.S. nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe have now discovered that this is not realistic. In the West European NATO countries, they have now come to realize that more missiles do not mean more security. It has become clear from the joint Soviet-American statement in Geneva, Erich Honecker continued, that the scales have tipped in favor of those who see a deadly threat to mankind in nuclear escalation. This is proved not only by the broad response this statement has encountered among world public opinion, but also by the fact that with the exception of the FRG Government, nearly all leaders in the West and the Third World, the nonaligned and the aligned, have spoken out against turning the heavens into the gates of hell.

As developments have shown, the policy of peaceful coexistence is the only alternative to the policy of confrontation and arms escalation. It is now necessary to pave the way to a better world through a realistic approach in accordance with the interests of mankind, and to the solution of the most important questions of the present. Of course, in assessing the situation, people must work on the basis of what already exists. No one can overlook the fact that the tense and complicated world situation continues to be a cause for concern. The sooner those circles that support confrontation and arms escalation realize that they are thereby running the risk of their own destruction, the better it will be for the future of mankind.

The year 1984 was a year of heightened tensions for Europe and the world. Erich Honecker linked the following question with this: What would the world look like today if socialism did not exist? The dangers would certainly be even greater if the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community, as a result of their power and their peace policy, had not been able to set clear limits to the most aggressive circles of imperialism and to strengthen and mobilize the forces of reason and realism on all continents. Before the eyes of the world, the socialist community is convincingly fulfilling its historic peace mission. The decisive contribution to the prevention of a nuclear inferno is being made by the USSR. It is primarily thanks to the USSR that the military-strategic balance has been achieved and is being maintained. The USSR works tirelessly together with the other socialist states to end the arms race, to lower the level of military confrontation, and to remove the danger of nuclear war once and for all.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the great work in behalf of the interests of all mankind performed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko personally to bring about new negotiations with the United States on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons. He expressed the conviction that results in the forthcoming negotiations and talks, which will not be easy, will have a positive influence on the development of relations between states and peoples in the world and in Europe. In particular, everyone who concurs with our belief that it is not only urgently necessary, but also possible to banish the threat of nuclear war, will feel strengthened in this thinking. What is necessary is a long tough struggle rich in initiative that mobilizes all the world public interested in peace and cooperation with all who acknowledge -- setting aside the causes of division -- that the securing of peace is the current main task.

We do not intend, the speaker said, to place burdens on the good intentions expressed by both sides in Geneva as a result of statements such as those currently extensively broadcast by the Western media. However, it cannot be ignored that without the question of space, neither the issue of strategic arms nor medium-range nuclear weapons can be discussed and resolved.

This is the standpoint of the Soviet Union, which is also supported by the GDR. The main task is undoubtedly not to allow a start to an arms race in space at all and to bring about its end on earth. For the people, their existence and survival are on the line, Erich Honecker said. For that reason, the prevention of the militarization of space and the Soviet Union's demand for a categorical ban on weapons intended for use against objects in space and from space is in line with their most fundamental interests.

Erich Honecker pointed to the complexity of this problem. It is well known that the new medium-range nuclear weapons, that are being stationed in West Europe are also strategic weapons as far as their character and strike force are concerned. They can reach the territory of the Soviet Union, whereas the SS-20's cannot reach U.S. territory. In the same way that nuclear strategic weapons cannot be negotiated in isolation from space, the problem of strategic weapons cannot be separated from medium-range weapons. It was on this assumption that the new negotiations were agreed upon.

In the spirit of the primary aim of eventually completely banishing nuclear weapons from the weapons arsenals, the Soviet Union proposed -- irrespective of the state of affairs in all three spheres that are to be the complex subject of negotiations -- concluding an agreement on ending nuclear arms tests and imposing a freeze on nuclear arsenals. The USSR also advocates implementing the treaty signed years ago between itself and the United States on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the threshold treaty on questions of nuclear tests. We fully and completely support the consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the USSR, of which these proposals, like the whole approach in Geneva, are an expression, Erich Honecker said.

The conclusion reached by the Central Committee in view of the implementation of the Brussels missiles decision, namely, that now more than ever, the struggle must be waged favor of peace, has been affirmed by recent events. As is known, this change has not yet been achieved. However, there exists well-founded hope that as a result of the continuation of the coordinated peace policy of the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries, the dialogue begun between the USSR and the United States can lead to complete success.

Andrey Gromyko rightly said in his television talk that all states must take part in the struggle for peace: the major countries, the minor ones, and the very minor ones. The same applies to the social forces and the parties, to all who support peace and oppose war.

Erich Honecker referred to the disagreements among the principal imperialist countries on the effectiveness of the path soon to be embarked upon; disagreements that have clearly not yet been resolved. However, in the United States as in other NATO countries, there is growing recognition that the course of confrontation and arms escalation could prove to be an extremely dangerous boomerang.

One cannot ignore the fact that at its latest meeting, NATO in no way considered diluting its plans for the unleashing of a nuclear or conventional war against the Warsaw Pact states. The latest decisions of the WEU, which give free rein to the armaments ambitions of the FRG, which is the strongest NATO military power after the United States even now, are connected with this. We take this matter seriously, Erich Honecker said, but one must also not lose sight of the fact that there is a difference between wanting something and being able to do it.

Contrary to various prophecies, the peace movement has remained an influential factor that NATO governments, which did not previously do so, now have to take into account and that has influence on West European parliaments and parties.

If one takes into account that the working class, in particular the trade unions, play an increasing role in this broad movement, then one can expect its strength to increase.

A reflection of the struggle to resolve the questions of war and peace is also provided by the Stockholm conference. Our initiatives have proved to be effective there. In particular, this applies to the working document submitted by the Soviet representative at the opening session of the fifth round of the Stockholm conference. The main point of the document calls for a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, Erich Honecker said.

The GDR regards it as significant to reaffirm the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, as contained in the Helsinki Final Act, as the sole sensible basis for international relations. The 10th anniversary of the conference should be an occasion for defending and consolidating this principle.

In the interests of a return to detente, of arms limitation and disarmament, and in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, the GDR is continuing its political activities with the capitalist countries and conducting dialogues with moderate personalities from such countries, including the NATO states, Erich Honecker stressed. In relations between the GDR and the FRG, it remains an unalterable, supreme principle to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. The solution of this task is difficult, because within NATO, the FRG belongs to the most stubborn proponents of the U.S. confrontation course, as result of which the territory of the FRG is being turned into a launching pad for new U.S. nuclear weapons. Its continuous efforts to enhance its own military importance in NATO and in the WEU, its illusory ideas about the "continuation of the German Reich within the 1937 borders," including areas that belong to the PPR, the CSSR and the USSR, as well as the GDR, render almost impossible our efforts to create good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG in line with the Basic Treaty.

Erich Honecker referred to the recent events involving the "professional Silesians," which show that the FRG has become a prisoner of its own policy. The articles published there, which are intended to stress that nothing is possible in Bonn without the revanchist associations, without the yearning for the East, are complete nonsense, Erich Honecker said. He does not want to enter the argument as to whether these remarks are now fully in accord with the official line of the FRG Government, but the fact remains that its ambiguous attitude toward the border question, which has appeared so often recently, fully and completely contradicts the treaties concluded by the FRG and regarding which Chancellor Kohl has repeatedly said: *Pacta sunt servanda*, treaties must be observed.

Also to be mentioned in this connection are the increasingly propagated presumptuous "duty to care for all Germans," and the FRG Chancellor's appearance at the Silesians' meeting under the interchangeable slogans of "Silesia remains ours" or "Remains our future in a Europe of free peoples" of the East. More than ever, this has moved the FRG into a position that makes the world prick up its ears. The world public, including ourselves, demands a clean answer as to where this is all heading, Erich Honecker stressed.

All this, he continued, is more suited to a war panorama than to peace. It remains to be seen how the Federal Republic will finally decide. A determining factor for our policy toward the FRG is, of course, the preservation of peace. Peace is the only chance for mankind's survival. In taking this chance, it must be taken into account that the majority of FRG citizens do not want to make themselves nuclear hostages of the United States. This is shown by the rejection of NATO arms escalation by the SPD, the DGB, influential circles of the church and the intelligentsia, and even broad circles of CDU/CSU voters and realistic bourgeois circles.

It is notable that following the recent accident involving a Pershing II missile near Heilbronn in which 3 U.S. soldiers were killed and another 16 wounded, the Heilbronn municipal assembly reached a unanimous decision with the votes of the SPD, CDU, Greens, FDP, and "free voters" calling for the immediate removal of the Heilbronn missile depot.

Summing up, Erich Honecker said that for the FRG as well there is no alternative other than to base its policy on the actual situation resulting from World War II and postwar developments and from the existence of two sovereign German states with different social systems belonging to different, indeed opposing, alliances. Relations between the GDR and the FRG can only develop positively if not just the GDR, but also the FRG, work on the basis of the Basic Treaty between the two German states. This means that what is involved is relations of peaceful coexistence such as those with all capitalist states.

Erich Honecker commented on other basic issues of foreign policy, for example, the anti-imperialist positions of most developing countries and the significance of the Non-aligned Movement. He described as an eloquent example of its important, independent initiatives the "Delhi Declaration," which six states on four continents recently addressed to world public opinion, and which is welcomed by the GDR. A nuclear war, they state, can be prevented if everyone raises their voices in unison in order to protect our right to life. They also demand a ban on the development, testing, production, stationing, and use of all space weapons.

It has to be taken into account that the newly independent countries are in a lengthy transitional period in which the social content of the liberation movements of many peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will deepen. The socialist states, including the GDR, are in solidarity with the progressive Afro-Asian and Latin American countries and continue to help them in numerous ways within the scope of their possibilities. The GDR practices active solidarity, particularly with the peoples and states being more intensively subjected to the U.S. policy of interference and threats, for example Nicaragua, southern Africa, the Near and Middle East, Southeast and southwest Asia.

In his paper, Erich Honecker highly assesses the struggle of the communist and workers parties in the nonsocialist countries and the committed activity of the communists in those countries' peace movement. Today, the communists are not merely fighters against exploitation and oppression, but also primarily the most resolute fighters for saving mankind from a nuclear war. In this way, he said, the historic mission of the working class and the communist world movement gains a new dimension.

The speaker praised the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people. The appeal on this subject published by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers as well as the National Council of the National Front of the GDR has met with a broad response throughout our country. The appeal rightly states that our whole life, work, and struggle are connected by a thousand threads with 8 May 1945. In the GDR, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism will be celebrated as a national holiday and will be a milestone on the path to the 11th congress. From history we derive our awareness of the present and knowledge of the future, Erich Honecker said.

We have certainly made note of the fact that there are people west of our borders for whom the memory of 8 May 1945 is agony and thus do not know how to commemorate it. This is because they view that day as a capitulation, as a "catastrophe," and not as liberation from the real catastrophe, Hitlerite fascism. Thus, as before, they reveal their inability to master history and draw the necessary lessons from it.

It is our intention to turn the 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation, which will be commemorated by the whole of progressive, peace-loving mankind, into a joint holiday with our fraternal peoples. As the main force in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, the Soviet Union won this victory on the decisive front in World War II and made the greatest sacrifices for it. Its act of liberation opened up the opportunity for our people of a new beginning, with which the triumphal march of socialism was also introduced on German soil.

We commemorate the international antifascists, those heroes who unflinchingly fought for and often gave their lives in concentration camps such as Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen and Ravensbrueck, and in prisons. Worthy events are being devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of those fascist places of atrocity. We honor the German Communists, all antifascists who emerged from the underground, from the prisons and concentration camps of the Nazis, who, as activists of the first hour, often performed superhuman deeds in order to set aside the material and spiritual ruins of the so-called Third Reich, and who smoothed the way for the establishment of the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, the speaker said.

We shall never forget what those who gave a deserved coup de grace to the brown pest have done in saving mankind from fascist barbarism, and we shall continue to do our utmost in the GDR to honorably fulfill their legacy. In so doing, we understand their sacrifice as an admonition to recognize and act in accordance with the principle that war is prevented by putting a monkeywrench in the works of the world imperialist ringleaders.

The anti-Hitlerite coalition that emerged during World War II, which included more than 50 states, has many lessons for our present-day struggle to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism, a broad front for preventing a nuclear catastrophe. One has to conduct the struggle against war before weapons fire and missiles are launched. This primarily means that socialism must be strengthened in an all-round way as the decisive force for peace.

The paper went into detail on questions relating to future all-round cooperation with the USSR and the socialist community. Referring to the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the 11th SED Congress, and the forthcoming congresses of other fraternal parties, Erich Honecker noted that starting points have been created for the achievements of further significant progress in the development of the productive forces and in the shaping of social relations in line with socialist principles. Socialism is thus entering a new, higher stage of its development.

The close all-around cooperation with the USSR formed the unshakable foundation for the successful advance of socialism in our country, Erich Honecker said. The unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the course toward more intensive and effective cooperation among the fraternal countries are a prime concern. The decision reached at the CEMA economic discussions, the agreement on economic plans for the period 1986-90 with the Soviet Union, and the long-term program signed on cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 were of far-reaching significance.

The economic successes of the USSR, the GDR, and the other countries of our alliance demonstrated the capability of resolving social society's higher tasks as well of maintaining their effective defense. As the first multilateral political-military alliance between socialist states in history, the Warsaw Pact, whose 30th anniversary falls in May, is a qualitatively new form of collective defense on the basis of the internationalist policy of Marxist-Leninist parties. In view of the continuing dangerous international situation, there is no doubt that this alliance is vitally important and must be further strengthened.

Erich Honecker gave a series of facts, figures, and development trends in his paper pointing out how deeply capitalism continued to be stuck in diverse crises, whereas socialism's economy and living conditions are continuously improving. The deepening of the contradictions between capital and labor and the worsening of the working people's situation have become typical characteristics of the new stage of the general crisis of capitalism. Erich Honecker described this as a general attack by monopoly capital on the social position of the working class, a new characteristic of which was a long-term strategy agreed upon between the monopolies and the state by which the rich have become richer and the working people poorer.

According to the latest projections, the number of unemployed in West Europe alone is to rise from the present 19 million, 11 percent of the working population, to 20.3 million, 11.8 percent, by the middle of 1986. Even in the richest capitalist countries, crises and state monopoly policy have produced new poverty on a mass scale. It no longer only involves groups of invalids, pensioners, and foreign workers, but reaches deep into the heart of the working class and medium income social strata. For example, 35 million U.S. citizens, more than 15 percent of the population, are officially classified as poor, and a further 20-30 million as needy.

Erich Honecker introduced the domestic policy section of his paper with the remark that in the preparations for the 11th SED Congress, considerations and planning must be even more vigorously directed at long-term questions of our future path. The fact that the fundamental laws of the socialist revolution and of socialist development retain their validity does not obviate the need for thoroughly analyzing the way in which the objective laws operate in line with historical conditions and the results of practical policies, or for reaching the required conclusions about the further shaping of the developed socialist society in which central state management and the creative initiative of the popular masses are of decisive significance. This conscious cooperation of the masses in our efforts to link the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism makes it possible to develop our productive strength to an extent that could not even be contemplated as recently as 1980.

Erich Honecker dealt in detail with the results for 1984, which represent both the material starting point for the coming period as well as confirmation of the SED's economic policy in line with the new stage in its economic strategy. An increase in national income of 4.4 percent was planned and an increase of 5.5 percent achieved. Labor productivity in industry, which previously increased at an annual average of 5.7 percent, increased by 7.7 percent in 1984, and an increasing number of combines succeeded in increasing labor productivity faster than production.

Forty percent of the growth of national income in 1984 resulted from a decrease in productive consumption. The truly lasting successes in this were attributable to scientific and technical progress and to corresponding changes in technology. It was these facts above all that enabled the 9th plenary session to reach the conclusion that intensively expanded reproduction determines economic growth to a high degree. Further success on the path of comprehensive intensification will decide the republic's economic future, Erich Honecker said. He paid detailed tribute to the very good results in agriculture, too. The task now is to match or exceed what has already been achieved.

The year 1984 was fully in the spirit of the unity of economic and social policy, as long practiced in resolving the principal task. This is illustrated by the fact that for the first time more than 200,000 newly built or modernized homes were handed over in a single year.

This means that since 1971 a total of 2.2 million homes have been created, providing better living conditions for approximately 6.6 million people, important progress toward solving the housing issue as a social problem by the year 1990. Targets in consumer goods production were exceeded by 2.7 billion, calculated in retail prices.

From all the analyses, Erich Honecker drew the conclusion that the GDR has the intellectual and material resources to continue achieving good results in the main task in the coming years. Experience shows that the problems, which must certainly not be underestimated, can be resolved.

Erich Honecker also referred to the improvement of socialist production relations, for which the creation and shaping of the combines are decisive, as well as to measures for improving management, planning and economic accounting. Despite all the attention paid to large-scale socialist production, efforts must be made to ensure that the potential of the smaller enterprises, the artisans' production cooperatives, private craftsmen, and traders are even more effectively utilized to fulfill the various requirements of the citizen.

Erich Honecker then spoke about the tasks of the 1985 economic plan, whose bases were formed by further wide-ranging intensification in all economic areas, and which is rightly described as the working program of the entire people in preparation for the 11th party congress. In January, everything possible has been done by the working people to fulfill the tasks in production and supply the population according to plan. At this point, the general secretary of the Central Committee thanked all the working people, particularly the collectives in the coal and energy industry and in the transport sector, including the many helpers from other spheres and the armed organs, for their self-sacrificing struggle and their great efforts despite the cold and snow.

The papers attached great value to the significant initiatives by the workers, which find their greatest expression in the trade unions' socialist competition "Everything for the good of the people and for peace -- forward to the 11th SED Congress," and in the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive of the FDJ." What the pledges have in common is that they are directed toward the key questions for the realization of economic strategy. Thus a prominent task is to accelerate scientific-technical progress and employ it in an economically effective way. Its purpose is to enhance labor productivity and further reduce energy and material consumption. New technologies and products are at issue. Enhanced improvement of the production process has to permeate the entire economy. With their initiatives, the workers themselves are creating the initial foundation for that social development which the 11th congress will discuss and decide upon. That is where the political dimension of the competition lies.

Erich Honecker dealt in detail with the experience of the industrial kreis executive committee in the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine, whose extensive political, economic, and social work program in preparation for the 11th party congress is an example to all. Every responsible SED executive, Erich Honecker continued, must ensure that scientific-technical work reaches a high level -- this is the key issue. What new products are being developed and prepared for production? What technologies should be used to produce them at high quality and low cost? This requires the attention of the party organizations. As is known, 30 percent of the products are to be renewed annually in the future, even 40 percent in the case of consumer goods. Our own performance has to be compared with international development trends. Whatever matches these and brings the greatest gain to our country is good.

For this purpose, even more original ideas and solutions are needed, ones that are technically and economically superior to current ones. The standards are high; the GDR cannot live by mediocrity. Every party organization must have a clear view on this.

Using the comparison of performance and the juxtaposition of varying economic practices and results from bezirke, kreise, and enterprises, Erich Honecker demonstrated how useful and necessary it is to make the best experience general.

Fundamental remarks were aimed at the promotion of the "no-error production process" introduced in many enterprises, the organization of the entire economic circulation on the basis of the principle of improvement, the greater use of indigenous and secondary raw materials, the economic use of energy, the means of rationalization, and the use of industrial robots. Here, too, varying results in numerous kreise were compared by means of facts and examples.

Erich Honecker described the development of consumer goods production as a fundamental social requirement directly linked with the course of the main task in unifying economic and social policy. The availability of attractive goods also stimulates the performance principle. Bezirk and kreis executives are expected to effectively support the buildup of further complete, key types of products, the performance capacity of the traditional branches of consumer goods production is to be improved, and in addition, every combine that concentrates on turning out means of production should possess its own consumer goods manufacturing process able to produce at least 5 percent of its industrial output.

The party organizations should ascribe the greatest importance to net production and profit, and indeed to all decisive indices that primarily relate to the qualitative level of production. Using the example of general calculations of machine utilization, Erich Honecker showed that if the capital assets of industry were to be used on average for only 10 minutes longer per day, it would result in additional annual production of M5 billion.

In the construction sector, the task has been set of decisively increasing the economic efficiency of construction. In the coming 1986-1990 5-Year Plan 1 million dwellings should be built. Thus, new construction and reconstruction, modernization and maintenance are being more closely linked; the significance of inner-city construction is becoming more and more significant, Erich Honecker added. In this regard, he devoted great attention to the results of the comparison of achievements of the construction sectors controlled locally and at the kreis levels. He demanded that greater attention be paid to kreis construction enterprises in particular.

In the sphere of agriculture, Erich Honecker mentioned the competition programs fulfilled by the Marxwalde and many other cooperatives. One can clearly state that the past year has brought a good harvest of experiences that will prove to be of great use for the political management and promotion of competitive initiatives among the cooperative farmers. Thrift and the application of scientific advances has paid off. Thus, the economic strategy in agriculture will also be successfully realized in the future.

It proved correct to logically link the qualitative factors to growth. In this way, it was possible to considerably increase the production of plants and livestock while reducing input. For example, the unit fodder outlay was reduced by 4 percent. Here, the type of intensification which saves resources was increasingly implemented, to which the agricultural price reform substantially contributed.

In management, the value of the complex approach has proven its worth. This means constantly keeping in mind the link between growth in performance with the strengthening of the agricultural producer cooperatives, with the deepening of their cooperation, and with the development of the villages. The experiences gained will help the kreis farmers conferences in March to set the targets for the preparation of the 11th party congress in every kreis, in every agricultural producers cooperative, and in every state farm.

For the forthcoming spring cultivation, Erich Honecker recommended a more thorough application of scientific results and the farmers' experiences from the very outset. At the forefront is the struggle for high quality in every phase of work at the most appropriate time and the reduction of material and energy consumption. Unjustified differences in performance attest to high reserves waiting to be exploited, as was demonstrated in the report by way of example.

Unjustified differences are also to be overcome in livestock production, in which performance per number of stalls has continually proved to be the most effective method. Erich Honecker praised the results of the FDJ "Livestock Production" initiative: All 218 backward agricultural producer cooperatives that the youth organization took over sponsorship of have considerably increased production, fulfilled the plans, and increased breeding results. Now the youth should primarily address themselves to the rationalization and reconstruction of the stalls.

Further comments were made in respect to the achievements and tasks of the foodstuffs industry, forestry, the "Farmers' Mutual Aid Association" and to the "Association of Horticulturalists, Allotment Holders, and Small Animal Breeders."

Erich Honecker turned to the good experiences, with examples of management in the further development of cooperative relations. This also relates to the gradual assumption of economic management functions by the cooperation councils. In the very first place, he said, the deepening of cooperation seeks to improve the cooperation of people.

The preparations for the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform should be an incentive for all parishes to distinguish themselves by way of hygiene, well-maintained houses, fertile fields, and gardens; for all cooperative farmers to be proud of this historical achievement, which opened the way for the socialist transformation of agriculture.

In the field of trade and supply, good results have also been achieved, the paper goes on. In 1984, an increase of M4.2 billion was achieved, an increase of 4.1 percent and the largest so far. This increase is to be repeated and exceeded in the year of preparations for the party congress. They are goods which customers particularly want. In the future, commitment to the customers must play an increasingly greater role. For example, this means paying significantly more attention to contracts, supplying a good range of goods at the appropriate season, considerably reducing the number of complaints, and ensuring supplies of spare parts are available. Only when all these business factors are carefully taken into account will the citizen experience good plan fulfillment in daily life.

The extent of these tasks becomes clear when one realizes that over 300,000 different articles have to be produced, handled, and offered to the public in over 100,000 shops and restaurants daily -- a volume of goods amounting to M113 billion this year. It is necessary to further improve the attractiveness of the entire retail trade; this is part of the quality of life in socialism.

Erich Honecker described as a friendly customer solution the fact that 80 percent of a kreis' foodstuffs are produced locally and arrive at the shops fresh via the shortest route.

The local organs were encouraged to demonstrate originality and imagination in the organization of shopping streets and markets, the setting up of street stalls and outdoor eating places and the arranging of shopping hours in the interest of the citizens.

Erich Honecker also spoke about the work of the people's representatives and the state organs. All towns and communities could benefit from the experiences of the Bad Salzungen District Assembly and the Lauchhammer Town Assembly, which reported to the State Council in December 1984. This meant conscientious treatment of suggestions and submissions on the fundamentals of local policy from citizens.

Erich Honecker positively assessed the fact that the friendly parties and the National Council of the National Front had expressed their desire to make the preparations for the 11th SED Congress a concern of all citizens. The initiatives they launched are in line with the principles of our alliance policy to give every citizen of the GDR, irrespective of social origin, philosophical or religious views, every opportunity to take an active part in shaping social interests. Today, in the 18,500 committees and working groups of the National Front, 166,000 Communists, together with 86,000 members of the friendly parties and 126,000 nonparty members, exercise voluntary functions and conduct political discussions in residential groups and families. The initiative "Make our towns and communities more attractive -- join in" is mobilizing the citizens to improve housing and living conditions.

The paper dealt in detail with the concrete results and tasks of the National People's Army and the other security organs in increasing their combat strength and combat readiness. Closely linked with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our people from Hitlerite fascism, this year we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Ministry for State Security, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police, and in 1986, the 30th anniversary of the National People's Army.

Comprehensive prerequisites for the active involvement and promotion of women have been created in the past few years in all spheres, so that with respect to the desire to achieve as well as professional qualifications, there are hardly any differences between men and women. In this connection, Erich Honecker mentioned the work of the women's commissions in the enterprise trade union leaderships and the significance of the plans to promote women in the industrial and agricultural enterprises. Proceeding from the given circumstances, all specific concerns of women, particularly working mothers, should also be taken concretely into account in the future. On the occasion of the 75th International Women's Day, peace demonstrations will take place in the towns and parishes.

With its "Sports Drive -- 11th party congress," the German Gymnastics and Sports Association (DTSB) set itself the task of further developing physical culture and sport in all spheres in a more comprehensive way, which corresponds to social expectations and requirements. Great attention has to be paid to the sports interests of the young generation as well as to the "joint sports program of the DTSB, the FDGB and the FDJ." It was worthy of the highest recognition that performance sports were able to assert their position in the top category of world sports under the most complicated international sporting and political conditions, which set standards for preparations for the 1988 Olympic Games.

In further representations, the report dealt with the tasks in the sphere of the social and natural sciences and the education and training of students and the new generation of academics at the universities, high schools, and vocational schools. In the health sector, the workers' striving for higher quality medical and prophylactic work was becoming evident, based on scientific knowledge. They, too, were concerned with further enhancing the care of citizens.

Erich Honecker described it as the crucial question in the work of all institutions of popular education to direct the education and training of youth towards the formation of communist philosophy and morals. The teachers' creative movement for quality in daily educational work, seeking at a higher level with each hourly lesson, is experiencing an upturn and is to be fully supported.

At the most recent meetings of the executive boards of the artists' associations and on other occasions, it became apparent that strong impulses emanated from the preparations for the party congress for intellectual and cultural life as well. This important sphere in the make-up of our society is linked with the fundamental interests of the population. Within the trusting cooperation of the SED and the artists and those involved in culture, there is a reliable guarantee that things will be properly done, Erich Honecker said. The days of USSR culture in the GDR on 13-23 May have great importance.

With regard to the results and tasks in the activity of the party organizations, Erich Honecker stated that our fighting alliance has gained experience and knowledge in the solution of socio-political problems. Thus the enhanced objectives for 1985 are being successfully realized. Since the 10th party congress, 257,778 male and female comrades have joined the SED, including 214,000 of the best members of the FDJ. Thus today, 12.4 percent of all Communists are 25 or younger. The percentage of workers is now 58 percent.

Erich Honecker drew attention to the tasks of political leadership activity, which he summarized in five points at the 9th Central Committee session. The important thing is lively, concrete party work linked to the masses, acting according to well thought out ideas and with the proper balance between expenditures and results. It will be primarily measured by the extent to which it encourages the development of the workers' initiative and creativity. In this respect, the individual stages in preparing for the party congress should be taken as an opportunity to exercise social accountability. He again stressed the responsibility of the kreise executive committees -- in particular, those active in the combine headquarters -- to support the grass-roots organizations.

Political-ideological work among the masses is fully directed toward a lively popular discussion in preparation for the 11th party congress, Erich Honecker said. The citizens must be made familiar with the further tasks and demands of socialist construction, and must receive answers to the current questions the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress poses. An atmosphere is necessary everywhere in which questions, advice, and suggestions are not only welcome, but invited and conscientiously dealt with. This popular discussion is primarily a public exchange of experience with the intention of encouraging everything in our society that prompts creative initiatives and releases reserves. It is a matter of a close connection between political-ideological and economic tasks.

What marks good agitators and propagandists is that they deal with basic questions of our policy and philosophy in answering current issues. Thus it ought to be made clear what a fundamental social change has been achieved in our republic and what far-reaching revolutionary achievements have been attained for the working people in the 40 years since liberation. And in comparing these basic truths with the deep material and intellectual deprivation of millions in the crisis-stricken capitalist countries, we must enhance people's awareness of the fact that the trials and tribulations of daily life serve a great, truly historic cause, the organization of socialist society for the good of man.

It is noticeable that the kreise executive committees and many basic units have developed the ability to react with foresight in an independent and politically effective manner to internal and international issues that move people. The assemblies of members, in particular, are of the greatest significance for this. In this connection, important tasks have also been set for NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the party regional newspapers, radio and television. After all, the complementary interplay between the activity of the mass media and agitation by word of mouth has to be emphasized, as well as the significance of party schooling. The paper thoroughly deals with tasks of the propaganda of history linked to life.

On the subject of the trade union elections, which have now been concluded in the kreise delegate conferences, Erich Honecker said that they impressively reflected the clear commitment of the over 9-million trade union members to the policy of the SED. Above all, the work of the more than 350,000 union organizers is crucial. All party executives should work toward ensuring that the advantages of our socialist social order and the possibilities for scientific-technical progress are utilized for the organization of working conditions that encourage personality and performance, as well as for the management and planning of economic processes.

With its Ernst Thaelmann Appeal, the FDJ set forth a clear position for realizing the high-level communist education of youth. This appeal and the "Red Flag Pioneer Expedition" met with the full support of party executives everywhere. In this connection, Erich Honecker referred to the preparations for the 12th FDJ Parliament this May, the 12th World Youth Games in Moscow the end of July, and the youth exchanges with the Polish Peoples Republic, which up to 300,000 children and young people from the two countries will be taking part in this year for the first time.

The youth projects, brigades, and research collectives clearly demonstrate that the youth of our country are involved everywhere where utmost efforts are required to reach the forefront of mass competition, Erich Honecker said. In 1984, for the first time over half of all young working people and students took part in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow, and there are still reserves in this respect if the considerable differences between some kreise combines and enterprises are overcome.

We wholeheartedly support the plan of the FDJ Central Council to prepare 100,000 FDJ activists within the Ernst Thaelmann appeal as candidates for our party, Erich Honecker said.

After dealing with the tasks involved in cadre work and the work style of executives, the speaker expressed certainty that in accordance with the proven principle, "Wherever there is a comrade there is the party," the preparations for the party elections will lead to the enhanced activity of every communist. The examination and updating of the register of members and candidate members of the party, decided by the Central Committee Secretariat as part of the political and organizational preparations, aims at conducting a trusting, individual talk with every comrade.

At the end of his report, Erich Honecker concluded that the preparations for the 11th party congress are in full swing in all areas of social life. The tasks are certainly not small, but we have good prerequisites for them.

Everything with the people, everything through the people, everything for the people -- this is and remains the guiding principle of our policy.

'AGGRESSIVE' NATURE OF U.S. SPACE WEAPONS VIEWED

LD051226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0406 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Feb (ADN) -- To clamp down on the militarization of space is a task which must not be delayed, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes on Tuesday. In a commentary headed "The Transparent Trick with the 'Defensive Umbrella'", the leading GDR paper writes: "Only simple minds can see an increase in security in a star wars as envisaged by certain politicians in the United States. The opposite is the case. These plans mean turning the heavens into the gateway to hell. No amount of juggling with words can disguise this fact. The facts speak clearly."

The paper emphasizes that those obsessed with arms are seeking "a solution" which will allow them a first strike, but at the same time excludes or at least minimizes the danger of a counterstrike. "Pentagon strategists in all seriousness want to sell this to world public opinion as a 'defensive umbrella,' a 'strategic defense initiative.' However, well-known politicians in the United States and Western Europe consider this concept, even if feasible, as suicidal," the paper writes.

The whole matter contains absolutely nothing of a defensive nature, but is essentially an offensive or more precisely, aggressive conception, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND emphasizes. This is shown by numerous facts: "First, the planned systems, such as killer satellites, space shuttles, or laser guns are intended for the destruction of targets on earth and in space. Bomber satellites, for example, which would be stationed in a predetermined place by space shuttles, are nuclear bombs which can be fired by radio control. Second, the so-called protective shield serves to eliminate the corresponding strategic systems of the other side. Third, the star wars program thus aims to change the military-strategic balance in favor of the United States."

In a study presented by the U.S. Air Force, "Air Force 2000," "superiority in space" is bluntly demanded, the paper emphasizes. It quotes THE NEW YORK TIMES, according to which the decisive point is "that the attempt to gain military superiority in space is really aimed at gaining superiority on earth."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes with reference to THE NEW YORK TIMES: "It thus brings an additional argument of how good and correct it is that in the forthcoming negotiations in Geneva, the questions of space weapons, medium-range weapons, and strategic weapons should be discussed as one complex. At the same time this is also a confirmation of the position that the prevention of the militarization of space takes a key position."

In closing, the leading GDR paper writes: "At the meeting with the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships, Erich Honecker reaffirmed that the GDR supports fully and wholly the proposal by the Soviet Union to categorically ban those weapons which are intended to be used against objects in space as well as those deployed in space. This lies in the most essential interest of nations, for whom their existence, their survival is at stake."

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

LD051646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Feb (ADN) -- The Berlin higher military court on 5 February sentenced FRG citizen Stefan Bieger to 8 years' imprisonment for crimes in accordance with paragraph 98 of the criminal code. As a recruited, briefed, and paid agent of an FRG secret service, Bieger carried out espionage involving a large amount of secret material to the detriment of GDR interests, which he turned over to his superiors in numerous meetings. The car used for espionage, registration number KI-AA 218, was impounded.

KROLIKOWSKI, POLAND'S OBODOWSKI DISCUSS TIES

LD060012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2023 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Feb (ADN) -- A tangible upturn in political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and Poland was noted by the vice premiers of both countries, Werner Krolkowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Janusz Obodowski, who is visiting Berlin for a meeting of the chairmen of the two sections of the GDR-Polish Intergovernmental Economic Committee.

The two men called for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states and the strengthening of socialism in the two countries. This was of great importance for the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and the world, in view of the persisting policy of confrontation of the most aggressive imperialist circles, they said. New steps are to be taken to deepen bilateral cooperation on the basis of the current economic and scientific-technological cooperation and the dynamic growth of trade. It is intended, by more intensive specialization and cooperation, to use the available scientific and industrial potential in order to enhance the efficiency of both economies.

The coordination of economic plans for the 1986-1990 period and the program, yet to be prepared, to develop cooperation in science, technology, and production in the period to the year 2000, are of major importance in extending their cooperation.

GDR-Polish cooperation should support the process of intensifying both economies and thus increase their capacity, the vice premiers said.

HAGER ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR PCF CONGRESS

LD052213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb (ADN) -- A delegation from the SED Central Committee, headed by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Paris on Tuesday to participate in the 25th PCF Congress. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Orly Airport by Mireille Bertrand, member of the PCF Politburo.

The party congress starts Wednesday in the Paris working class suburb of Saint-Ouen.

PAP REPORTS UPCOMING JARUZELSKI VISIT TO INDIA

LD060042 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Feb 5 -- In the forthcoming days Poland's Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay an official visit to India at the invitation from Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi.

There is no doubt that the visit will be an important event in Polish-Indian relations and the one of significance for the entirety of international relations.

It will be the first visit by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski to be paid outside the socialist camp and it is not a coincidence that it will be paid to India. Poland approaches India as a country enjoying high world standing, a country that [word indistinct] significant role in the international arena and is an important and interesting partner for cooperation.

Warsaw points to the fact that relations between Poland and India are traditionally friendly and [word indistinct] continuity and permanent development. They are based on a broad groundwork of treaties and agreements and have a wide range of spheres, including politics, economy-science, technology and culture.

Poland and India maintain regular contacts namely on a high and top state level. There are no problems between Poland and India that would not have been solved in a friendly way, in the spirit of full confidence and understanding.

Warsaw considers it extremely significant that Poland's and India's stands on global matters are marked by a far reaching convergence of views.

URBAN COMMENTS ON YALTA AGREEMENT, TORUN TRIAL

LD052023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Here is a report on today's press conference given by Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman.

At the outset, Jerzy Urban gave his view on the opinions which undermine the importance of the Yalta Conference.

[Begin Urban recording] The lasting nature of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements can be shown by the 40 years of peace in Europe, the longest in the history of modern Europe. Not all the continents have had such a long period of peace after World War II. This is also demonstrated by the existing realities -- the fundamental precept of security and cooperation in Europe including the continuation of the Helsinki Conference process.

The special significance of the Yalta Agreements for Poland can best be summarized in the statement that if it weren't for Yalta, there would be no Polish Gdansk, Szczecin, Wroclaw, present Polish borders and the borders of some other European states would not exist. That is why in Polish foreign policy and its diplomatic activity, in education and propaganda, we shall continue to oppose the attempts to falsify history. We shall defend the historic achievements resulting from the victory over Hitlerite Fascism, to which Poland made a sacrifice in blood.

It was the Yalta Conference which laid the foundation for the peaceful order of not only Europe, but also led to the creation of the first unique, universal organization of states, the United Nations Organization, and the formulation of its goals and principles of action.

That is why, taking this as the point of view, the undermining of Yalta is objectively the undermining of the goals and principles of the United Nations. The peaceful order in Europe means respect for its territorial realities, state borders, and freely chosen sociopolitical systems. [end recording]

Jerzy Urban then commented on some reports appearing in the Western press on the Torun trial. Here is what the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL wrote, inter alia, on this subject.

[Begin Urban recording] According to this periodical, the trial shows that the dictatorship, as the weekly describes the authorities in Poland, is crumbling. DER SPIEGEL writes: The absolute rulers used people as tools in certain circumstances, and later destroyed them publicly as guilty in order to exonerate themselves. For that reason, General Jaruzelski -- SPIEGEL goes on -- who enjoys the reputation of a scoundrel among the proletariat, gave four security service officials as prey for public opinion.

Despite an insult to the head of the government, whom I am honored to represent, a statement is included that this is a crime committed by General Jaruzelski and that he sacrificed its executors. Then SPIEGEL goes on: As a good communist, he, General Jaruzelski, does not consider the death of a priest a crime.

This is written by the West German weekly after clear statements, including those by our political and state authorities, including General Jaruzelski personally at the Central Committee plenum, on our attitude toward the crime. This is clear and totally unjustified slander.

Then SPIEGEL says that the aim of calming the nation's anger in connection with the crime would not be achieved if all defendants denied their guilt as Colonel Pietruszka. The defendants, or at least one of the weakest, I continue to quote SPIEGEL, had to be included to plead guilty by a method adopted by SB [security service], namely intimidation.

Here are absurdities and nonsensical slanders published not by the gutter press, but the serious West German weekly DER SPIEGEL. [end recording]

Later, Minister Urban answered questions from journalists. One of them asked if the government agreed with articles appearing in the Polish press which attack the memory of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

[Begin Urban recording] I do not know of any articles attacking the memory of the victim. But on the other hand, also in the West, when discussing a killing, matters are mentioned which are not just strictly connected with the killers, but also whatever concerns the individual killed. All this has to do with the crime. If, because of the trial, there appears criticism of political activities of Father Popieluszki, then this is justified by the fact of the trial itself, as well as being generally justified.

I wish to add to this that Father Popieluszki, who voiced certain political views, would no doubt be less amazed than you, sir, if such views were the subject of discussion and criticism. Whomever appears in public and conducts political activity in public is, as if in advance, agreeing to different views being expressed. [end recording]

Next Jerzy Urban was asked how he thinks the Torun trial will influence the normalization of the situation in Poland and the attitudes of society toward the government.

[Begin Urban recording] I think that in spite of everything, this is a premature question. It is difficult when a trial is still going on and before the sentence to speak about all the political and social repercussions of the trial. However, I think that on the basis of the knowledge of the moods and reactions in society, the trial made credible the rule of law in Poland. It demonstrated, also to the people who mistrust our policies, that the defense of law and the defense of the principles linked with justice and rule of law is the subject of very decisive words and actions by the authorities in Poland, political authorities and state authorities. In this sense, the trial encourages national accord.

Although the crime itself was, objectively, a provocation aimed at this accord, nevertheless, thanks to the attitude of the state and political authorities, including the Central Committee plenum, such actions have eliminated the political effect which the crime could have had. As far as the human dimension is concerned, this bad effect could not be wiped out by anything. The uniformity of reactions, the similarity of reactions of the state organs and the church organs, also demonstrated that in the face of attempts to break the law, attempts to turn Poland into a country similar to those where terrorism is rife and political murders occur, this has been met with a very unified reaction of political condemnation and moral outrage. [end recording]

Urban was then asked about General Jaruzelski's upcoming visit to India, and about conditions which could cause postponement of the visit.

[Begin Urban recording] In response, I can quote you a statement made yesterday by Salman Naidar, spokesman of India's Foreign Office.

He said to the representative of Interpress Ryszard Soliski: We are expecting the visit with satisfaction. India has been maintaining friendly and warm relations with Poland for many years. Our economic cooperation has also been developing. A good omen for the visit was the successful result of the Polish-Indian mixed commission session held recently in Warsaw at the highest level.

On behalf of the Polish Government, I fully support those sentiments. Final preparations for the visit are in progress. From the moment of regaining her independence, and particularly from the moment of establishing diplomatic relations between Poland and India, Poland has been linked with that country by bonds of friendship, cooperation, and loyalty. If indeed any issue arose between our countries, it would be resolved in such a spirit. [end recording]

#### SOLIDARITY'S BLUMSZTAJN RETURNS FROM EXILE

LD051650 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Surrounded by a large number of friends, and sometimes moved to tears, Seweryn Blumsztajn, representative of Solidarity in France, returned to Poland this afternoon following 3 years of voluntary exile. Among those in the small, pushing crowd in the VIP lounge at Orly airport to say goodbye to him were Edmond Maire, secretary general of the CFDT, the actors Yves Montand, Simone Signoret, and Michel Piccoli.

In a book which is called "I'm Going Home," Blumsztajn insisted on stressing well before his departure that he was not leaving to take advantage of the amnesty given until 31 December to political exiles by the Polish authorities, but in order to return to his place among his friends and continue the struggle with them. That said, he did not hide his concern about the fate which awaits him on his arrival in Warsaw. My imagination, he said, goes no further than the gates of the airport. Blumsztajn left his wife and his daughter Anya, who is 7 years old, in France.

### Arrested at Warsaw Airport

LD051827 Hamburg DPA in German 1717 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (DPA) -- Seweryn Blumsztajn, spokesman of the Solidarity Organization in France, was arrested at Warsaw airport today on his return from 3 years in exile. Fellow travellers reported that six uniformed policemen were waiting for him when the plane from Paris touched down. They drove him away from the airport.

Several dozen of his friends had been waiting for him in the airport arrival lounge. Among them were many opposition leaders including Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Jan Jozef Lipski, and Zbigniew Romaszewicz. Blumsztajn was seen off in Paris by many prominent people, including trade union leader Edmond Marie and the actors Yves Montand and Simone Signoret.

Seweryn Blumsztajn happened to be in the West when martial law was imposed on 13 December, 1981 and stayed in the West. He is one of the co-founders of the Solidarity Bureau in the West. He deliberately returned after the expiry of the Polish amnesty. His wife and 7-year-old daughter stayed behind in Paris.

### Deported Back to Paris

LD052126 Hamburg DPA in German 2044 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Paris, 5 Feb (DPA) -- Seweryn Blumsztajn, spokesman of the Solidarity Organization in France, was unable to return to Poland after 3 years of exile. Polish militia officers were waiting for him at Warsaw airport and put him on the next plane to Paris where he arrived this evening, it was learned at Paris airport. Blumsztajn said earlier that he wanted to continue his fight alongside his colleagues in Warsaw. He deliberately went back after the 31 December expiry of amnesty for returning refugees and left his family behind in France.

### SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH WEST

LD052357 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission has discussed the state and prospects of development of Poland's relations with the Western countries. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ernest Kucza pointed out the considerable progress gained in the normalization of mutual relations with the West European states and Japan, given the setbacks in relations with the United States, which were the result of restrictions imposed by the U.S. administration after 1981. During the discussion the deputies emphasized the assessments and main directions of the state's foreign policy as presented by the leaders of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. They expressed their support for the efforts undertaken by the Foreign Affairs Ministry in order to step up relations with the Western countries.

### COOPERATION WITH BLOC COUNTRIES EXAMINED

LD060028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] A meeting of leadership representatives from the ministries and central institutions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was devoted to the current issues of Poland's cooperation with the Soviet Union and other European socialist states.

Development of cooperation with the states of the socialist community last year was assessed as advantageous.

The significance of talks at the highest level between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the leaders of the fraternal states was pointed out. The talks were held in order to step up the further expansion of universal development of this cooperation in all spheres. Further deepening and strengthening of the universal ties with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community both on the bilateral plane and within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA was acknowledged as the main task for this year.

#### PARTY SECRETARIES DISCUSS IDEOLOGY, PROPAGANDA

AU042145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Secretaries of the party voivodship committees attended a session at the Central Committee on 31 January to discuss current problems of ideological and propaganda work. The session was also attended by representatives of some institutions dealing with ideology. The session, which was chaired and summed up by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski, discussed the most important tasks of the political calendar, the preparations for the plenum to be devoted to issues of the intelligentsia, the political work in the area of national education, and the tasks of mass media. These issues were presented by Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the Central Committee Ideological Department; Broislaw Ratus, head of the Science and Education Department; Czeslaw Rowinski, deputy head of the Press, Radio, and Television Department; and Tadeusz Wnuk, deputy head of the Ideological Department.

#### JOINT INDIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

BK051405 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The Indo-Polish Joint Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has identified several new areas of cooperation between the two countries. During its 5-day meeting held in Warsaw, the commission has identified more projects in coal mining, nonferrous metal industry, ship building, and electronics -- among others -- as areas for possible cooperation.

The ninth session of the joint commission was presided over by India's minister for steel, mines and coal, Mr. Vasant Sathi, and the Polish (?team) was led by the vice premier, Mr. Janusz Obodowski.

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC CONCLUDES TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

AU051957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/2/1985 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Veselin Djuranovic concluded on February 5. During the second round of talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Veselin Djuranovic exchanged views at length on current international issues. Concern was shown for the tense international situation, with emphasis on the need to take firm action so as to prevent its further deterioration, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, understanding and peace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, were basic international problems of our days. He underscored the necessity of doing everything possible for appropriate agreements on the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and the world, for the safeguarding of peoples' foremost right to life, freedom, independence and peace.

The two presidents highlighted the significance of the Geneva meeting of the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States, considering it as a positive step toward specific negotiations conducive to halting the arms race and to disarmament, to freeing mankind from the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. In that context, it was stressed that all states should contribute to the successful unfolding of the Soviet-American negotiations, to the building of a climate apt to favor the conclusion of concrete understandings on the elimination of missiles and any other nuclear weapons from the European Continent.

Romania's and Yugoslavia's will was expressed to help the successful unfolding of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament so as tangible measures be agreed upon apt to build up confidence and strengthen cooperation on the continent and achieve real and general disarmament.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Veselin Djuranovic reiterated the two countries' determination to work for the development of ties of collaboration and good neighborliness in the Balkans, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and understanding, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military (?weapons).

Given the worsening of the developing countries' economic situation, it was assessed that efforts should be intensified for a global solution to the problems related to the eradication of underdevelopment, to the huge external debt of those countries included, as well as for the building of a new international economic order.

The two parties pointed to the importance of the Non-aligned Movement, of the small and medium-sized countries' participation in the settlement of international issues, in the interests of all peoples, of the cause of understanding, collaboration and peace throughout the world.

During the talks, the two countries' joint resolve was expressed to further strengthen their cooperation in the international arena, in the interest of promoting a detente, security and collaboration policy, understanding and peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world over.

During the third round of talks, which proceeded on the same day in the afternoon, an assessment was made of the results of the visit, as well as of the understandings convened on further expanding Romanian-Yugoslav economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation, as well as cooperation in other fields of activity.

In that context, the chairmen for Romania and Yugoslavia of the Joint Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation presented a common programme of measures and activities meant to stimulate the development of collaboration and two-way trade in keeping with what was covenanted in the understandings at top level. It was assessed that the programme opened broad avenues for the stepping up of the Romanian-Yugoslav economic relations in accordance with the possibilities offered by the two countries' continually growing economies.

At the end of the talks, the atmosphere of which was of esteem, friendship and mutual understanding, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Veselin Djuranovic expressed their satisfaction for the fruitful character of the new Romanian-Yugoslav summit, as well as their firm belief that it would contribute to the ever more powerful development of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the Romanian and Yugoslav people, to the development of the two countries' cooperation internationally to their mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, security and progress throughout the world.

#### Djuranovic Departs for Home

AU051854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/2/1985 -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, concluded on February 5 the friendly visit he paid to Romania upon the invitation of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue occasioned by this visit marks another important moment in the rich chronicle of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia. The understandings reached have given fresh impetus to the manysided cooperation between the two countries bilaterally and internationally, to mutual benefit, for the benefit of the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the world over.

The departure ceremony took place at the festively adorned Baneasa Station, where the two presidents arrived together. A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of Yugoslavia and Romania were played. Nicolae Ceausescu and Veselin Djuranovic warmly shook hands and embraced each other.

#### Communique Issued

AU051939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 5 Feb 85

["Communique on the Visit of Friendship Paid to Romania by Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Presidium of the SFR of Yugoslavia" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, Agerpres 5/2/1985 -- Invited by the Romanian Communist Party's general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic, paid a friendly visit to Romania over February 4-5, 1985.

During their talks, the two presidents assessed this new meeting, which continues the tradition of dialogues at top level, as having proceeded in a cordial, open atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and consideration characteristic of the relations between the two neighbor and friendly socialist states.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Veselin Djuranovic made an extensive and fruitful interchange of opinions concerning the development of bilateral cooperation and approached aspects of the current international situation.

They informed each other about current questions relating to socialist construction in the two countries and exchanged opinions on the implementation of the understandings at top level covenanted previously, as well as on further ways to expand bilateral cooperation in all fields of activity.

Special attention was given to economic collaboration and its development in future, particularly as concerns cooperation in production and production specialization, the growth of trade, the permanent expansion of economic exchanges in the border area, as well as the achievement of other improved forms of economic cooperation. The parties underscored the significance in that context of the underway consultation between the two countries' relevant bodies regarding the possibilities to achieve long-term collaboration, which will provide adequate conditions for stable economic exchanges between Romania and Yugoslavia.

Agreement was reached on the need to develop technical-scientific collaboration as well as collaboration in the sphere of culture and education, and in other domains of mutual interest.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Veselin Djuranovic exchanged opinions and information on major problems of the international life, more particularly on the situation in Europe with emphasis on the need to halt the arms race, the nuclear one first and foremost.

In that context, the two presidents pointed to the importance of the Soviet-American understanding with regard to the start of negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, and declared for the strengthening of all countries' efforts toward halting the arms race and achieving detente throughout the world.

The need was underlined for actual progress to be made at the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament as well as in revitalizing the CSCE process.

The two sides reiterated their determination to make further efforts for the expansion of Balkan collaboration in all fields of joint interest, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighborliness, without nuclear weapons.

Opinions were also exchanged on the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East as well as on other conflictual states in various regions of the world. In that framework, stress was laid on the two countries' interest in a peaceful settlement of all conflicts as soon as possible.

Special attention was paid to questions related to the world economic crisis, and to the actions which should be undertaken to build a new international economic order.

Satisfaction was expressed at the two countries' identical or close viewpoints on the questions approached.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Veselin Djuranovic were particularly appreciative of the productive character of their talks, and expressed their belief that they would help still more the development of friendship and manysided collaboration between the two countries, in the interests of the Romanian people and Yugoslav peoples, of peace, detente, security and general progress.

LCY PRESIDUM DISCUSSES 13TH SESSION CONCLUSIONS

LD060017 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] At today's session, the LCY Presidium, presided over by Ali Sukrija, discussed the implementation of conclusions on the promotion of collective work and responsibility and the further democratization of sociopolitical relations. The Presidium also discussed a number of topical issues in connection with amendments and addenda to the LCY statute. Proceeding from the attitudes of the 12th LCY Congress and preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, the Presidium exchanged views in this connection.

In keeping with the demands made in the all-party discussion on draft conclusions of the 13th session, the Presidium pointed out that statutory provisions on strengthening the ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY must be stated precisely. This is why discussions will be held in the Commission for Organizational and Statutory Questions of the LCY Central Committee and draft attitudes will be forwarded to the LCY Presidium and the LCY Central Committee.

Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidium, briefed the Presidium on the talks with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party.

SOCIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY, ELECTIONS

LD060026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- In their discussion of the realization of the cadre policy in the electoral system, the members of the Federal Social Council for Questions of the Social Order concluded at today's session that in spite of clear orientations, the working-class interest enshrined in the cadre policy has not yet become that policy's basic guideline, neither where the workers' influence on the nomination and election of candidates to functions was concerned, nor as regards associated labor being the basic source for the election of candidates. More precisely, the view was taken that it was not sufficient merely to alter the normative solutions concerning cadre policy but also one's own conduct. Judging by the opening report by Zvonko Spoljar, in determining the criteria for the election of cadres to responsible duties, from associated labor to the federation, the basic points of reference must be knowledge and ability and the assessment of the success of their work must be made much more public than hitherto.

Suggests Election Amendments

LD060953 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0536 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 6 (TANJUG) -- Most members of the Yugoslav Social Council for the Questions of Social Order hold that several candidates should run even for the most responsible functions. When only one candidate is proposed, it was said at a council session yesterday, then what follows merely is voting and not choosing. The prevalent views in a debate on the election system suggest that amendments are indispensable, especially to simplify the system. The principle of limiting the terms of office and re-electing should be respected, while political professionalization should be prevented, it is demanded.

Much greater influence by general public on elections and on the assessments of officials' work also is demanded. Without such an influence, there cannot be a greater responsibility among the people with whom important social affairs are vested.

DJURANOVIC RETURNS FOLLOWING ROMANIAN VISIT

LD060850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0819 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade this morning following his 2-day working and friendly visit to Romania where he stayed at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. Veselin Djuranovic and Nicolae Ceausescu discussed bilateral cooperation and international issues. Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary of foreign trade, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, have also returned to Belgrade.

At the Dunav railway station, Veselin Djuranovic and his associates were welcomed and greeted by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Alimpic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, Yugoslav People's Army CGS; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other personages. Marian Pavelescu, the Romanian Embassy's charge d'affaires in Belgrade, was there to welcome them, too.

ZARKOVIC LEADS LCY DELEGATION TO PCF CONGRESS

LD051426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation led by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and including Nijaz Dizdarevic, member of the LCY Central Committee, left for Paris today where, at the invitation of the French Communist Party (PCF), it will attend the 25th PCF Congress. At Belgrade Airport the delegation was seen off by Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Borislav Milosevic, chief of the international cooperation section of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

LCY, GREEK CP DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS IN ATHENS

LD060036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Athens, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- The delegations of the LCY and the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) headed by Bosko Kronic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee, and Yiannis Baniyas, secretary of the Greek CP (of the Interior), respectively, had talks in Athens today on the further development of interparty cooperation and briefed each other on current sociopolitical and economic developments in Greece and Yugoslavia.

In a long friendly conversation the two sides also exchanged views on the current political and economic situation in Europe, in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean, and in the world at large, as well as on the situation within the labor and communist movements.

The talks were also attended by Dhiamandopolous, member of the Executive Bureau of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee; Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee; and Ljiljana Dragosavac, political worker in the LCY Central Committee.